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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Statistics of variola in Brazil—Mortality statistics—Population of Buenos Ayres—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, October 12, as follows:

During the week ended the 8th instant the following vessels were inspected by myself, and bills of health were issued to them by the consulate-general: On the 3d instant, the American barkentine *White Wings*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and 1 new member of the crew taken on here, not to replace anyone left, but as a supplemental member of crew. On the same date, the British steamship *Roslyn*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, going to New Orleans, either via Barbados or St. Lucia, for disinfection; no passengers, and no new members of the crew taken on at this port. On the 4th instant, the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, via Brazilian ports and Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, 12 first cabin and 11 steerage passengers for New York from here, and with 1 new member of the crew taken on at this port. On the 6th instant, the Italian barkentine *Aline*, for Habana, with a cargo of dried beef, transshipped from another vessel in this harbor; no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew. On the 6th instant, the British steamship *Crown Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and 2 new members of the crew shipped here to replace 2 deserters.

No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period under consideration.

Variola epidemic in Chile.

A report received from Valparaiso states that since the beginning of the recrudescence of variola in that city, January, 1905, there have been no less than 11,000 people stricken with the disease, and over 5,000 deaths have resulted.

Statistics of variola in Brazil, etc.

In the city of Bahia during the epidemic of 1897 there were 1,676 deaths from variola alone. The people adopted general vaccination, and the epidemic declined the following year; in 1899 there were only 10 deaths, and in 1900 none; in 1902 there were 2 deaths, and in 1903 only 1 death from this cause.

In Rio de Janeiro in 1903 there were 805 deaths from variola; in 1904, owing doubtless to the great antipathy of the people here to vaccination, the number of deaths from this cause reached the large figure of 3,566, and up to date this year there have been 221 deaths from variola.

In Pernambuco in 1904 909 persons died from this cause, and up to August 1, 1905, there were 2,600 deaths from variola.

Population of Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

According to a new estimate made last month the estimated population of this city is 1,000,774. This makes Buenos Ayres easily the largest city on the South American Continent, as, although Rio de Janeiro claims 905,000 persons, there can be no doubt that this number is a very great overestimate. The true population of Rio de Janeiro is thought to be between 600,000 and 750,000.

Mortality statistics, State of São Paulo.

São Paulo.—Week ended September 17, 1905. Capital of State, population about 200,000. Total deaths, 84, not including 13 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Measles, 2; dysentery, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2; cancer, 2; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 10; of the circulatory system, 6; of the respiratory system, 11; of the digestive system, 27; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 6; and diseases badly defined, 15. Natives, 72; foreigners, 12. Less than 2 years of age, 56.

Average daily number of deaths, 12, compared with 15.57 for the preceding week.

Week ended September 24, 1905. Total deaths, 86, not including 10 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Measles, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 6; septicæmia, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 5; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 10; of the digestive system, 31; of the urinary system, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 2; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 1; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 15. Natives, 75; foreigners, 13; nationality unknown, 1.

Average daily number of deaths, 12.71, compared with 12 for the preceding week.

Santos.—Week ended September 17, 1905. Total deaths, 27, no stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Diphtheria, 1; grippe, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, 4; syphilis, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 1; of the digestive system, 6; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 18; foreigners, 9.

Average daily number of deaths, 3.85, compared with 4.85 for the preceding week.

Week ended September 24, 1905. Total number of deaths, 33, not including 3 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 4; syphilis, 1; cancer, 1; ankylostomiasis, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 6; of the digestive system, 6; of the urinary system, 2; congenital debility, 2; violence, 1; and diseases badly defined, 4. Natives, 27; foreigners, 6.

Average daily number of deaths, 4.71, compared with 3.85 for the preceding week.

Campinas.—Week ended September 17, 1905. Total number of deaths, 47, not including 7 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Measles, 2; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 2; tuberculosis, 3; other forms of tuberculosis